

## II. LIST OF THE FIRST COLLECTION OF BIRDS FROM THE NATUNA ISLANDS.

By ERNST HARTERT.

IN the following pages I give an account of the first collection of birds from the Natuna Islands, made in September on Sirhassen Island, and at the end of September and in October 1893, on Bunguran Island, by Mr. A. Everett.

In order to understand the geographical relations of the birds of the Natunas, I shall give in short the distribution of all the resident species, at least, whether they are of the Malay Peninsula, or of Borneo, or extend over both these countries.

I have in every case actually compared our Natuna specimens with a series of birds of the same species from other localities, and where the material at Tring did not seem to be sufficient, I have compared it with the material in the British Museum. My thanks are due to my friend Mr. Sharpe and his attendants for their help in looking up the required species, and other acts of courtesy, which enabled me to finish my work in the British Museum in a very short time.

### 1. *Monticola cyanus solitaria* (P. L. S. Müll.).

A single *female* of the Eastern Blue Rock Thrush, or more likely of the intermediate forms between the Eastern and Western form, from Bunguran.

### 2. *Cittocinclla macrura* (Gm.).

Adult males, females, and immature birds from Bunguran. They belong to the continental *C. macrura* and not to the Bornean *C. suavis* Schl. This latter form seems to be in some way connected with *C. macrura* from the continent, through the dark *females* in South Tenasserim and Malacca, but they show constantly more white in the lateral tail-feathers. They may, perhaps, conveniently be treated sub-specifically (see Sharpe, *Cat. B.*, vii., pp. 87 and 88).

"Iris dark brown; bill black; legs pale flesh colour; nails horn brown" (A. Everett).

### 3. *Phylloscopus borealis* (Blas.).

Eight specimens from Bunguran, October 9th to October 19th (winter visitor).

### 4. *Locustella certhiola* (Pall.).

One adult *male* from Sirhassen, September 23rd (winter visitor).

### 5. *Orthotomus ruficeps* (Less.).

Five *males* and *females* from Sirhassen (Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Borneo, and Palawan). Fully adult birds have the tail-feathers chestnut rufous with the centres blackish brown near the base, while immature specimens have them brown with pale tips and a broad blackish subterminal bar.

### 6. *Orthotomus atrigularis* Temm.

Six *males* and as many *females* from Bunguran. The *females* all want the black throat stripes that characterise the *male*, and the chestnut red colour of the

head does not extend so far behind, but is more or less washed with greenish on the nape. Younger birds resemble the *female*.

This species enjoys a wide range, being found from the Himalayas to Burmah, extending down the Malay Peninsula to Sumatra and Borneo.

#### 7. *Malacopteryx cinereum bungurensis* subsp. nov.

A series from Bunguran shows quite constant differences in the shade of colour from *M. cinereum* from Malacca and Borneo, the rufous of the upper tail-coverts being paler and the rufous of the forehead being likewise paler. Besides all the four specimens from Bunguran have a very distinct pale brownish buff band across the breast and some faint ashy streaks on the breast (though of course not on the throat as *M. magnum* has, which is quite different).

There are very few specimens in the grand collection of *M. cinereum* in the British Museum, now about three times as large as in 1883, when Sharpe wrote the immortal *Catalogue of the Timeliidae*, which approach the Bunguran birds in the darkness of the breast, and the tail and forehead are always a little paler, although there are specimens which are difficult to distinguish. As, however, the Bunguran birds are entirely similar *inter se*, and are only approached, though not quite reached, by a few out of the quantities of continental birds I was able to compare, I feel obliged to recognise it as a subspecies.

Wing in three *males*: 3, 3, 3.1 inches; in one *female*, 2.78; tail in the *males*: 2.56, 2.6, 2.65; in the *female*, 2.4; culmen, 0.65, 0.65, 0.66 and 0.6; tarsus 0.72, 0.77, 0.78 and 0.7.

#### 8. *Anuropsis malaccensis* (Hartl.).

A *male* and a *female* from Bunguran, both rather pale below. The wing of the *male* is 2.6 inches long, while that of the *female* measures 2.35 inches only, but both are alike in colour, except that the tail of the *female* is more rufous. The tail of the *male* is 1.3 inch, that of the *female* 1.2. The species was originally described from Malacca (*Brachypteryx malaccensis*, Hartl., *Rev. Zool.*, 1844, p. 402), and the only synonym, *Brachypteryx poliogenis*, Strickl., *Contr. Orn.*, 1849, p. 93, Pl. XXXI. (figura inaccurata), is also given to a Malaccan bird. It is said to be distributed over Malacca, Sumatra, and Borneo, but three Bornean specimens before me from Mounts Penrisen, Dulit, and Kalulong, are much more bright ochraceous below. The Bornean birds seem to be brighter as a rule, but not constantly (see Sharpe's remarks on the species in pages 588 and 589 of *Cat. B.*, vii., 1883).

#### 9. *Dryocatataphus nigricapitatus* (Eyton).

Five *males* and *females* from Bunguran. It is remarkable that the Malaccan form, which reaches from the extreme south of Tenasserim through the Malay Peninsula to Sumatra, and not *D. capistratoides* (Temm.), its Bornean representative, inhabits Bunguran.

#### 10. *Stachyris natunensis* sp. nov.

*Stachyris* ex affinitate specierum *St. ducisoni*, *St. nigriceps*, *St. borneensis* dictarum, rostro nigro, palpebris albis, abdominis colore ut in *St. nigriceps*. Simillimus *St. ducisoni*, sed colore supra olivascensiore, minus rufescente, facile distinguenda.

Differt a specie *St. nigriceps* dicta colore rostri nigro, fronte grisecente (nec pure atro albidoque striata), gula obscuriore. Differt a specie *St. borneensis* dicta colore abdominis lutescentiore, verticis plumis albo marginatis.

*Hab.* Insula Bunguran dicta.

*Adult male*.—Bill blackish. Forehead dark hoary grey with the shafts of the feathers blackish; feathers of the middle of the crown blackish, margined with white, those in the middle of the occiput dark brown with an olive tinge; along the sides of the occiput runs a broad stripe of blackish feathers, bordered on both sides by a whitish line, these feathers being white on the shaft and bordered with brownish. All the rest of the upper surface, upper wing-coverts, back and rump olive brown. Quills dusky brown, edged with the colour of the back, tail-feathers dusky brown, edged with olive brown. Eyelids white. Lores ashy. Ear-coverts brown with some few ashy feathers in front. A broad white malar stripe. Chin light ashy. Throat slaty grey, darkening towards the lower part. Below the throat the entire under surface of a buffy yellowish rufous brown, as on the breast of *St. nigriceps* Hodgs., the feathers a little lighter on the shaft; side of breast and flanks and under tail-coverts washed with olive brown. Under wing-coverts buff; inner wing-lining buffy. "Iris orange brown; bill black, the mandible deep plumbeous; legs and feet light olive; nails grey" (A. Everett).

*Adult female*.—Entirely similar to the *male*.

Total length nearly 5 inches; wing, 2·4; tail, 2; culmen, 0·7; tarsus, 0·84; height of culmen at base, 0·22.

Of this very distinct new species, one ♂ and one ♀ were procured on the island of Bunguran, on the 5th and 7th of October.

*Stachyris natunensis* forms somewhat an intermediate species between *St. nigriceps*, which extends from Nejal and Bootan, through all the hill-tracts of Assam, and south of the Brahmaputra to Arrakan, Pegu, and Tenasserim, and *St. borneensis*, a discovery of Mr. Whitehead, and as yet only found on the Kina Balu, Dulit, Poeh, and Penrisen Mountains in Northern Borneo.

The Bunguran birds differ from *St. nigriceps* in the colour of the throat, which is more uniform and darker, in the feathers on the forehead being hoary grey with black shafts, instead of black with white edges as in *St. nigriceps*. Besides the feathers of *St. nigriceps* on the throat are much more pointed, while they are rounded in *St. natunensis* and *borneensis*. The bill is, in the two skins from Bunguran, black, while it is brown with a lighter mandible in the skins from Sikkim. Oates (*Faun. Brit. Ind.*, B. i., p. 162) gives the colour of the bill of *St. nigriceps* as "bluish black, lower mandible pale bluish," but Hume states that the colour of the bill changes according to season, and that it is pale, with the lower mandible pale yellowish horny, in the cold season (November to February), while it is darker in summer. However this may be, the bills of all the specimens of *St. nigriceps* before me have the bills brown and the lower mandible quite pale (in skin), while in *St. natunensis* and *St. borneensis* it is black in skin, and in a ♀ of *St. nigriceps* which I shot in the hills south of the Dihing River in Assam, on August 28th, 1888, I found the upper mandible horny brown, the lower bluish flesh colour (cf. also Sharpe, *Ibis*, 1887, p. 449). There is a fatal misprint, I suppose, in Sharpe's careful and exact description (*l.c.*), as the bastard-wing and wing-coverts are described as blue, instead of olive brown.

There are two more forms which may be confounded with *St. natunensis*—*i.e.*, first *St. larvata* (Bp.) from Sumatra, which is much more rufous above and below

and cannot be mistaken for it when compared, and *St. darisoni*, recently described by Sharpe in the meeting of the Brit. Orn. Club, in October 1892 (see *Ibis*, 1893, p. 119). This latter species is very much like *St. natunensis*, but can easily be distinguished by the much more rufous colour of the upper parts and wings, a distinctly shorter wing and a less powerful bill, besides that the ear-coverts are uniformly ochraceous brown, without an indication of grey feathers on the upper margin.

*Stachyris darisoni* is characterised (*l.c.*) as follows: "Similis *St. borneensi*, rostro nigro, facie laterali et regione parotica pallide ochraceiscentibus, pectori concoloribus, distinguenda."

"Long. tot. 5.5 poll., alae 2.25."

(*Hab.* Pahang, eastern coast of the Malayan Peninsula.)

As the type (and single specimen sent) belongs to the Raffles Museum at Singapore, and is going back to the East, I take this opportunity of describing it before it leaves Europe. I thank Mr. Sharpe for his kindness in lending me the specimen for comparison.

♂ ad. *Stachyris darisoni* Sharpe (type). Bill (in skin) black, under mandible paler. Feathers of forehead blackish, pale greyish at base and on their margins. Lores grey, mixed with blackish. From the hinder part of the crown along the occiput a broad median stripe of brown, bordered right and left by a broad lateral stripe of blackish, which again is bordered on both sides by a line of whitish streaks, caused by rows of feathers with white shaft-lines. All the remainder of the upper parts rufous brown with a faint olive tinge. Quills deep brown, rufous brown on the outer webs. Sides of the head yellowish rufous brown. A broad white malar stripe. Chin and throat dark ashy grey, paler towards the mandible. The rest of the under parts light yellowish rufous brown, the feathers distinctly paler along the shaft; centre of abdomen much paler. Tail dark rufous brown. Total length about 5.5 inches; wing, 2.25; tail, 2; culmen, 0.69; height of culmen at base, 0.19; tarsus, 0.8.

♂. R. Tahan, Pahang, August 3rd, 1891 (W. Davison coll.).

### 11. *Mixornis everetti* sp. nov.

*Mixornis* supra rufescens, infra flava, nigro striata, sicut *M. gularis*, a qua differt stria supraoculari cinerea, striis pectoralibus latioribus.

*Hab.* Banguran.

*Adult male*.—Above rufous brown, paler and with a faint yellowish tint on the back and rump, darker and actually chestnut on the top of the head; feathers immediately above the bill greyish, having black shaft-streaks and greyish webs, those of the crown with black shafts. Lores, feathers round the eye, and a distinct streak above the eye grey, most feathers with distinct black shafts. Ear-coverts whitish grey, rufous towards their hind part. A somewhat obsolete malar stripe of whitish black-centred feathers. Quills dark blackish sepia brown, externally broadly edged with chestnut, the first primaries with narrow and sometimes obsolete yellowish brown fringes, the inner secondaries chestnut on both webs. Wing-coverts chestnut, rectrices above chestnut, lighter and brighter towards the margins. Quills internally edged with pale yellow towards the base. Under surface lemon yellow, the uppermost chin feathers more whitish; throat and breast with broad black median lines, abdomen with very narrow and sometimes obsolete dusky shaft lines. Sides of body and under tail-coverts dull olive yellow. Under wing-

coverts pale yellow. "Iris yellowish white; bill blackish; mandible bluish plumbeous; legs olive" (A. Everett, September 30th, 1893, Bunguran).

Total length nearly 5 inches; wing, 2.25 to 2.4; tail, 2 to 2.1; tarsus, 0.65 to 0.71; culmen, 0.55 to 0.58.

*Adult female*.—Similar to the male.

This pretty new species can easily be distinguished from *Micornis gularis* (Raffl.), its nearest ally, chiefly by the more greyish face and the obvious grey (not yellow) feathers above the eye, and by the broader black shaft-stripes on the breast. From its other nearer allies, *M. borneensis* Bp., *M. montana* Sharpe, *M. javanica* Cab. and *M. cagayanensis* Guillemard, it can at once be distinguished by the throat and breast being of a yellow ground colour, like the abdomen, while in all the above-named species the throat or the throat and breast are white and differ in colour from the abdomen.

Eight *males* and two *females* from Bunguran: some moulting.

I take a special pleasure in naming this bird after that indefatigable field-zoologist, Mr. A. Everett, who already previously discovered two new species of the genus *Micornis*.

## 12. *Micornis erythroptera* (Blyth).

Seven specimens from Bunguran. They perfectly agree with the series in the British Museum. It is noteworthy that this species, which reaches from Tenasserim down the Malay Peninsula to Sumatra, and not *Micornis bicolor* (Blyth), the allied species from Borneo, inhabits Bunguran.

## 13. *Alcippe cinerea* Blyth.

Bunguran, three *males*, one *female*.

"Iris greyish white; bill brown; legs pale plumbeous; claws light horn brown" (A. Everett).

(Malacca and Borneo.)

## 14. *Eupetes macrocerus* Temm.

One adult *male*, very bright and fine, October 1st. Bunguran.

"Iris dark brown; bill black; legs dark plumbeous; eyelids and a basal spot at the posterior angle of the mandible cobalt blue" (A. Everett).

This Malaccan species has recently been recorded from Borneo (Sharpe, *Ibis*, 1890, p. 367; *Ibis*, 1893, p. 550).

## 15. *Tricholestes criniger* (Blyth).

One pair from Bunguran. (From South Tenasserim along the Malay Peninsula to Sumatra and Borneo.)

## 16. *Alophoixus phaeocephalus* (Hartl.).

*Criniger phaeocephalus* Sharpe, *Cat. B.* vi., p. 74.

A fine *male* from Bunguran. Ranges from the extreme south of Tenasserim down the Malay Peninsula to Sumatra and Borneo.

Oates has separated this species under the above generic name, because it entirely wants a crest, while the crest is remarkably long and conspicuous in the genus *Criniger*.

17. *Jole olivacea* Blyth.

An adult *female* from Bunguran. " Iris milk white " (A. Everett).  
(Malay Peninsula, Java, Sumatra, and Borneo.)

18. *Chloropsis icterocephala* (Less.).

A series from Bunguran.

This is another case of a Malaccan species, and not the Bornean representative (*Chl. viridiancha* Sharpe, *Cat. B.*, vi., p. 31), inhabiting Bunguran. *Chl. icterocephala* occurs in the Malay Peninsula and Sumatra.

19. *Pycnonotus simplex* Less.

Sirhassen and Bunguran. (Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java, Borneo.)

Mr. Everett marked the iris "crimson" in a *female* from Sirhassen, and "milk white" in a pair from Bunguran. The variation in the colour of the iris has been noticed before (see Oates, *Faun. Brit. Ind.*, B. i., p. 293).

20. *Aegithina viridissima* (Bp.).

A number of very fine *males* and *females* from Bunguran. (Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Borneo.)

21. *Dicaeum trigonostigma* (Scop.).

Adult *males* and *female*, and an immature *male* in most interesting transitional plumage from Bunguran, September 30th to October 11th, 1893.

From the Karen Hills to CochinChina, along the Malay Peninsula to Sumatra and Borneo.

22. *Prionochilus ignicapillus* (Eyt.).

Two adult *males* and a young from Bunguran. " Iris orange brown; bill black, basal two-thirds of mandible pale plumbeous; legs and feet plumbeous blue; nails dark grey " ( $\sigma$  ad. October 7th, 1893, A. Everett).

(Malacca, Sumatra, Borneo.)

23. *Prionochilus maculatus* (Temm.).

Two *males* from Bunguran (Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, and Borneo). " Bill black; basal two-thirds of mandible pale plumbeous; legs and feet plumbeous blue; nails dark grey " ( $\sigma$  jun., October 7th, 1893, A. Everett).

24. *Cinnyris hasselti* (Temm.).

A number of specimens from Bunguran (Malay Peninsula and Sunda Islands).

25. *Cinnyris pectoralis* (Horsf.).

Three *males* and two *females* from Sirhassen Island (Malacca and islands).

The breast of the *male* in the beautiful plate in Shelley's *Monograph of the Nectariniidae* is not very well coloured.

26. *Anthreptes malaccensis* (Scop.).

This widespread and common Sun-bird, which is distributed from the Malay Peninsula over the Sunda Islands, must be very common on the Natunas, as a very large series arrived from Bunguran and Sirhassen. They all belong to *A. malaccensis*

proper. There is, however, no doubt that an entirely distinct species, *A. rhodolaema* Shell, occurs in the Malay Peninsula and Sumatra, although Gadow did not recognise it in the *Catalogue of B.* (ix., p. 123). The specimens which I procured in Deli, N.E. Sumatra, and which I recorded as *A. malaccensis* (*J. f. O.*, 1889, p. 359), are *A. rhodolaema* Shell.

### 27. *Anthreptes simplex* (Müll.).

Bunguran. (Tenasserim, Malacca, Borneo, and Sumatra.)

### 28. *Anthreptes hypogrammica* (Müll.).

Three *males* from Bunguran. Identical with specimens from Borneo. (Distributed over the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, and Borneo.)

### 29. *Chalcoparia singalensis* (Gm.).

*Anthreptes phoenicotis* Shell., *Monogr. Nectarin.*, p. 325, Pl. 165.

*Anthothreptes phoenicotis* Gadow, *Cat. B.*, ix., p. 121.

*Chalcoparia phoenicotis* Oates, *Fauna Brit. Ind.*, B. ii., p. 373 (see also p. 372). Bunguran.

Cabanis, Tweeddale, Hume, Oates (B. Burmah), and others had generally used the oldest name (*Motacilla singalensis* Gmel., *S. N.*, i., p. 964), but recently ornithologists used to call the species *A. phoenicotis*, although that name was given thirty-six years later. Cabanis (*Mus. Hein.*, i., p. 103) founded the genus *Chalcoparia*, and Oates (*l.c.*) wrote about the value of this genus in 1890, stating that, in his opinion, the bird in question was no Sun-bird at all. Whether he is right in this latter surmise or not, there is no doubt that his reasons for the distinctness of the genus are very clear, and the genus *Chalcoparia*, already recognised forty-four years ago by the keen eye of Cabanis, should be recognised.

*C. singalensis* is distributed from the Sikkim Terai through Assam, Cachar, Manipur, Arrakan, Tenasserim, down the Malay Peninsula, to Sumatra, Borneo, and Java.

### 30. *Aethopyga siparaja* (Raffl.).

A series of this beautiful bird from Bunguran. The colour of the abdomen varies a little, and in some *males* it is almost as olive as in the specimen from Borneo figured on Pl. 57 of the *Monogr. Nectarin.* by Shelley, while others have it as grey as usual.

### 31. *Arachnothera longirostris* (Lath.).

Common on Bunguran and Sirhassen Islands. (Occurs in India, the Andamans, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, and Celebes.)

### 32. *Motacilla flava* L.

Young and in winter plumage from Sirhassen and Bunguran (winter visitor).

### 33. *Artamus leucogaster* (Valenc.).

Three specimens from Bunguran, one from Sirhassen. The occurrence of this species is of considerable interest, because it is a *Bornean*, or at least "insular" element; while the ornithologists judge from the present material, contains chiefly Malaccan, and *not* Bornean forms. *A. leucogaster* is not recorded from the

Malay Peninsula (though it is fair to admit that the east side of the peninsula is very little explored ornithologically), but is an insular species, occurring on the Andamans, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, the Philippines, the Moluccas and New Guinea, and North Australia.

The *Natunus* specimens are rather dark above, with very little brown on the back; but in the grand series of the species in the Tring Museum are similarly dark ones.

The name *A. leucorhynchus* (Linn.) for this species is, I think, quite acceptable (see Sharpe, *Cat. B.*, xiii., pp. 3, 4, 5).

Speaking of the peculiar genus *Artamus*, I may say that they have enormous patches of powder-downs, with a fine whitish powder. This is of great importance, as *they seem to be the only Passerine birds that have powder-downs!* I only made this discovery when arranging the genus in the Tring Museum, but soon found out that Nitzsch (*Pterylographie*, pp. 53 and 114, Pl. III., fig. 4, 1840) had already long ago discussed the matter.

I do not find any mention of this curious fact in any of the recent publications about the genus, and therefore wish to call attention to it.

The genus *Artamus* must certainly stand by itself as family *Artamidae*. In the *Senckenbergian Catalogue* I united with it *Artamia* from Madagascar; but, although I had reasons for it, I now think that I was utterly wrong in doing so.

The egg of *Artamus fuscus* looks quite like a Shrike's egg.

#### 34. *Calornis chalybea* (Horsf.).

Several adult specimens from Sirhassen. They agree with such from Malacca, Sumatra, and Borneo, and cannot be separated. Spread from Tenasserim down the Malay Peninsula and to Sumatra, Java, Borneo, and adjacent islands. "Iris scarlet" (Sirhassen, September 21st, 1893, A. Everett).

#### 35. *Gracula javanensis* (Osbeck).

Four very large and fine skins, with the wings 7.1 to 7.4 inches, from Sirhassen. Sharpe (*Cat. B.*, xiii., p. 103, 1890) only gives wing 6.7, and certainly the majority of specimens of *G. javanensis* are smaller, but there are in Mr. Rothschild's collection specimens from Sumatra which have the wing as long as the Sirhassen birds. The form of the wattles, colour, etc., agree exactly with specimens from Sumatra, Borneo, etc. Sharpe (*l.c.*) gives the range of *G. javanensis* as follows: "From South Tenasserim to Malacca, Sumatra, Java, and Borneo."

#### 36. *Dissemurus platurus* (Vieill.).

A series of nine skins from Bunguran. They all belong to the small species without an elongated crest which inhabits Malacca, Sumatra, and Borneo, and which is very different from the big species of the Himalayas, Assam, etc., with an enormous crest. Perhaps the Javan species is different again, but in any case one species inhabits Malacca, Sumatra, and Borneo. Vieill. (*Nouv. Dict.*, ix., p. 588) when creating the name *platurus*, gives no exact locality for the bird he describes, but says that the species inhabits Malabar and Siam, as stated by the authors mentioned by him, and it is only from his expressly saying that his birds had *no crest*, that the name of Vieillot can be bestowed on the Malayan form of the racket-tailed Drongos. Probably it would be better to adopt the name



*D. brachyphorus* Bp., *Consp.*, i., p. 351, which refers undoubtedly to the Bornean bird, for this species. See for references: Sharpe, *Cat. B.*, iii., pp. 258—265; Hume, *Stray Feath.*, vi., pp. 219—222; Oates, *Fauna Brit. Ind.*, B. i., pp. 325, 326, and others.

The wings of the Bunguran specimens measure 5·7 to 6·2, thus varying rather much. Also the length of the tails varies.

("Iris crimson; bill and feet black.")

### 37. *Graucalus bungurensis* sp. nov.

*Graucalus* cujus mas simillimus est mari *Gr. sumatrensis*, sed alis longioribus, cujus femina differt a femina *G. sumatrensis* abdomine, tergo uropygioque nubilioribus nec pure atro et albo fasciatis.

*Adult male*.—Above and below slaty grey, becoming much paler on the abdomen and under tail-coverts, as well as on the rump and upper tail-coverts; on these latter parts the feathers are tipped with ashy white. Wing-coverts like the back, but narrowly edged with ashy grey. Quills and primary coverts black, narrowly edged with ashy grey on the outer webs, quills edged and washed with ashy white towards the bases of the inner webs. Tail black, central pair of rectrices washed with greyish brown on the basal portions, the lateral (shorter) pair ashy towards the tip, the rest indistinctly tipped with ashy. Under wing-coverts pale grey. Total length about 10½ inches (in skin); wing (in three *males*), 6·6 to 6·7 (5·95 to 6·1 in *G. sumatrensis* ♂); culmen, 1·22; tarsus, 0·9 to 0·95; tail, 4·7 to 4·8 (4·5 in *G. sumatrensis*).

*Adult female*.—Similar to the *male*, but the abdomen white, irregularly banded with blackish and clouded with grey, under tail-coverts white, each feather with a black lunule and a short black line on the middle of the white shaft; under wing-coverts and axillaries white, barred with black. Feathers of the rump and upper tail-coverts ashy, with a black cross-bar before the broad white tip; the outer edges to the quills more white. Wing, 6·25 (5·7 to 5·8 in *G. sumatrensis* ♀). Iris of both sexes yellowish white or very pale lemon yellow; bill, legs, and claws black.

*Hab.* Bunguran.

The *male* closely resembles that of *G. sumatrensis*, but the wing is much longer. The *female* differs obviously from that of *G. sumatrensis*, the abdomen being *not* pure white, sharply banded with black, as in *G. sumatrensis*, but the white as well as the black bands are clouded over with grey; the abdomen becomes whiter towards the tail. The lower back, rump, and upper tail-coverts are also more cloudy and much less sharply banded than in *G. sumatrensis*.

That Bunguran possesses this very distinct species is especially interesting since *G. sumatrensis* (Müll.) is distributed over Malacca, Sumatra, and parts of Borneo (see Sharpe, *Cat. B.*, iv., p. 12).

### 38. *Hyloterpe grisola* (Blyth).

Five adult birds from Sirhassen. (Malay Peninsula and Borneo, etc.)

### 39. *Philentoma dubium* sp. nov.

Mr. Everett sent two *males* and two *females* of a *Philentoma*, all from Bunguran, and killed on the 6th and 9th of October. They closely resemble

*Philentoma pyrrhopterum* (Temm.) from Malacca and Borneo, but differ from all that I have been able to compare by a shorter wing and whiter under parts. In the *males* the abdomen is whitish, buff towards the breast and on the under tail-coverts, but almost pure white in the middle; flanks earthy brown. In the *male* of *Ph. pyrrhopterum* Temm., the abdomen is rufous buff, deepest towards the breast and on the under tail-coverts. The *females* of *Ph. pyrrhopterum* have the under parts "rufous buff, whiter towards the vent," as Sharpe justly describes it (*Cat. B.*, iv., p. 367); in *Ph. dubium* the under parts are buffy white, whitest on the middle of the abdomen and throat, while the *female* of *Ph. pyrrhopterum* has the throat darkest.

I have been doubtful indeed whether the Bunguran bird should form a distinct species or not; but the above stated differences are obvious and not to be overlooked, so I thought it best to give the form a name. As I hope to receive further material I will give in due time further information as to the constancy of the character of *Philentoma dubium*, which at present I have no reason to doubt, as they are clear enough in four specimens. Perhaps *Ph. dubium* may turn out to be of subspecific value.

*Adult male*.—Above greyish blue, somewhat like a pale indigo blue, a little lighter and brighter on the forehead and above the eyes, merging into an earthy brown towards the rump. Primaries deep blackish brown, margined with rufous grey on the outer webs; first secondaries with the greater part of the outer webs bright chestnut; this latter colour increases until the innermost secondaries are entirely chestnut. Quills bordered with rufous buff on the inner webs, first primaries on their basal part only. Primary coverts and lesser wing-coverts blue, primary coverts centred with black; rectrices and upper tail-coverts bright chestnut. Sides of head, whole neck, chin, throat, and breast blue like the head; abdomen buffy white, pale rufous buff towards the breast and on the under tail-coverts; sides of body and flanks washed with earthy brown. Total length about 6 inches; wing, 3; tail, 2·6; tarsus, 0·6; culmen, about 0·67 (damaged by shot in both *males*).

*Adult female*.—Forehead, top and sides of the head dark slaty brown, with a faint bluish tinge, which is more developed on the lores and ear-coverts and very obvious on the feathers round the eye. Lesser wing-coverts, interscapular region, back and rump earthy brown, fading into pale earthy brown on the rump. Primaries and secondaries as in the *male*; tail and upper tail-coverts bright chestnut as in the *male*. Under surface buffy white, almost pure white on the throat and abdomen, washed with pale rufous buff across the breast. Sides of breast and body greyish brown. Total length about 6 inches; wing, 2·95 and 3; tail, 2·6; tarsus, 0·6; culmen, 0·68.

The closely allied species *Ph. pyrrhopterum* differs in colour as described above. It is also larger. Two *males* from Borneo in the museum at Tring have the wings 3·29 and 3·3 inches long, the tails 2·78 and 2·8; one *female* from Borneo has the wings, 3·15; tail, 2·8. Sharpe (*Cat. B.*, iv., pp. 366 and 367) gives the measurements as follows: ♂. Total length, 6·5 inches; culmen, 0·75; wing, 3·25; tail, 2·8; tarsus, 0·65. ♀. Total length, 5·8 inches; culmen, 0·7; wing, 3; tail, 2·6; tarsus 0·6. Oates (*Faun. Brit. Ind.*, B. ii., p. 44) gives for the species (probably including *males* and *females*): length about 7 inches; tail, 2·8; wing, 3·2; tarsus, 0·65; bill from gape, 0·9. Oates gives a fairly good description. While in the *Cat. B.* we find the *female* described with the usual accurateness we appreciate so much in the

celebrated author, the description of the *male* is incomplete and incomprehensible, and it is evident that either a part of the manuscript has been lost by mistake, or two descriptions have become mixed up.

#### 40. *Culicicapa ceylonensis* (Swains.).

Three specimens of this widely spread and common bird from Bunguran, identical with specimens from India, Assam, and Borneo.

#### 41. *Alseonax latirostris* (Raffl.).

Met with both on Sirhassen and Bunguran Islands in adult and young plumage, September and October 1893.

This species has first been described by Pallas (*Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat.*, i, p. 461). He says: "*(Musciapa grisola)* B. *varietas* Danurica quam, ob summam similitudinem, speciem distinctam pronunciare non ausim, magnitudine tamen et colore differt, etc." It is, from the type in which the name is printed, obvious that Pallas did not mean to name the bird "Danurica," but simply to mention the "Danuric variety," therefore the next oldest name, *i.e.* *latirostris*, has rightly been adopted.

#### 42. *Hypothymis azurea* (Bodd.).

Sirhassen and Bunguran.

The specimens from Sirhassen undoubtedly belong to the widespread insular form with the abdomen shaded with purplish bluish, but one *male* and one *female* from Bunguran seem to be somewhat whiter on the abdomen and under wing-coverts, although, I believe, belonging to the same form.

There cannot be any doubt, that the name *H. azurea* (Bodd.), founded on the "*Gobe-mouches bleu des Philippines*" of Daubenton, applies strictly to the Philippine form, as *locality and description* clearly indicate, although the belly is too white on the plate; all the figures of that time (and many recent ones, too, unfortunately) must be taken *cum grano salis*, as is obvious from any of them. Therefore, in cases where descriptions and figures disagree, it is always the description we have to rely upon, as it is made by the ornithologist, while the plate is in most cases done by an artist who is little if anything of an ornithologist.

The black-naped Flycatcher from the Philippines is identical with that from the Malayan Islands, which extends through the Malay Peninsula, while the form from British India has a somewhat whiter abdomen. There is however every intermediate form between the two, and therefore they can only be regarded as subspecies, if they are kept distinct.

The subspecies inhabiting the Indian empire must be called *Hypothymis azurea caeruleocephala* (Sykes), as *Musciapa caerulea* Gm. also applies to the Philippine race.

Another closely allied form, *H. azurea tytleri* (Beavan) inhabits the Andamans, and is darker again than *H. azurea* (Bodd.) proper, but this form is also better treated as a subspecies, as there are intermediate specimens between it and the allied forms.

For literature about the validity of these forms of *Hypothymis* and their nomenclature see: Sharpe, *Cat. B.*, iv., pp. 274, 275, and 276; Walden, *Ibis*, 1872, p. 102; Walden (Tweedl.), *Trans. Zool. Soc.*, ix., p. 182; Hume, *Stray Feath.*, ii., p. 217 (1874); Steere, *History of B. coll. by the Steere Exped. to the Philippines*,

etc., July 1890; Hartert, *Kat. Vogels. Senckenb.*, p. 94, note 161; *Idem*, *J. f. O.*, 1891, p. 293; Oates, *Faun. Brit. Ind.*, vol. ii., pp. 49, 50 (1890); Salvad., *Ann. Mus. Civ.*, xxxii., p. 129 (1892) (*H. tyleri*, and not *H. azurea*, on Engano!); and other places.

#### 43. *Hirundo rustica gutturalis* (Scop.).

One *male* each from Sirihassen and Bunguran, both undoubtedly belonging to the eastern form of the Swallow.

#### 44. *Eurylaemus ochromelas* (Rafll.).

This bird, which is common throughout the Malay Peninsula, Borneo, and Sumatra, was not rare on Bunguran. Perfectly identical with a number of specimens from Malacca, Sumatra, and Borneo.

#### 45. *Pitta moluccensis* (P. L. S., Müll.).

A fine *male* from Bunguran. From Borneo along the Malay Peninsula to Borneo and Sumatra, where it is common in the north-eastern parts, and the only species of the genus which I met with in Deli and Laukat.

#### 46. *Alcedo ispida bengalensis* (Gm.).

One specimen from Bunguran.

I shall always consider *A. bengalensis* a subspecies of *A. ispida*, but I shall never agree to unite it *sans façon* with *A. ispida*. The most interesting fact, that over an enormous area the small *bengalensis* form occurs alone, while in others the large *ispida* alone is found, cannot be denied, and the fact that, where their areas overlap, every intermediate form is common, does not alter this fact. If we unite both under one name we simply neglect the interesting fact of the existence of two forms, while the existence of the intermediate forms forbids their being treated as species.

#### 47. *Ceyx euerythra* Sharpe.

One *female* from Bunguran, which Dr. Sharpe kindly named for me *Ceyx euerythra*. See *Cat. B.*, xvii., p. 179, where this name is published for the first time. The distribution is given as: "Malacca, Sumatra, Labuan, N.W. Borneo, Palawan, Mindoro." My specimen is yellow below, and there is a bright yellow spot behind the ear-coverts. The entire top of the head and a line along the middle of the back and rump and the upper tail-coverts are beautifully and strongly washed with lilac. The scapulars are entirely cinnamon red, without any black, the rectrices cinnamon red with yellow bases, the secondaries red, with a black streak along the middle, the primaries chiefly black.

#### 48. *Carcineutes pulchellus* (Horsf.).

A pair from Bunguran. Identical with Malacca skins. It is remarkable that in this case too the Malaccan species, and not *C. melanops* (Bp.), its Bornean representative, is found on Bunguran.

#### 49. *Halcyon pileatus* (Bodd.).

From Bunguran. (S. India, Indo-Malayan countries to Celebes and China.)

50. *Harpactes duvauceli* (Temm.).

A *male* from Bunguran. (S. Tenasserim, Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Billiton, Borneo.)

51. *Eurystomus calonyx* Sharpe.

From Bunguran (see Sharpe, *Cat. B.*, xvii., p. 38).

Mr. Rothschild and Mr. Sharpe himself confirmed my placing the specimens under *E. calonyx*, a northern form, which is very closely allied to *E. orientalis*.

52. *Anthracoceros convexus* (Temm.).

Common on Bunguran. (Malacca, Sumatra, Borneo, and Java.)

53. *Eudynamis honorata* (L.).

♂ ♀ from Sirhassen.

Shelley (*Cat. B.*, xix., pp. 316—321, 1891) states that the Indian (*E. honorata*) and the Malayan (*E. malayana*) forms cannot be distinguished, thus giving the range: "Indian Peninsula and Ceylon, extending to China and south through the Burmese provinces over the Indo-Malayan Archipelago to Flores." The Sirhassen ♂ and ♀ have the wings 8 inches long.

54. *Surniculus lugubris* (Horsf.).

One adult *male* from Bunguran, which is of a rather bright colour and of unusual size. The wings measure 5·65 inches, while specimens before me from Borneo have the wing 4·8 and some from Ceylon 4·8 to 5, and Shelley gives 5 inches as the length of the wing (Shell., *Cat. B.*, xix., p. 228, 1891). I do not dare, from the single specimen before me, to separate the *Surniculus* from Bunguran, but hope to see additional material before long, to enable me to decide whether this is a distinct species or not.

55. *Zanclostomus javanicus* (Horsf.).

From Bunguran. (From Southern Tenasserim down the Malay Peninsula to Sumatra, Borneo, and Java.)

56. *Palaeornis longicauda* (Bodd.).

One *female* from Bunguran, and another *female* from Sirhassen. They agree with the descriptions and with a *female* from Sumatra in the Tring collection. "Iris of the Bunguran bird: outer ring white, inner ring raw umber brown; bill dark brown; feet greenish grey. Iris of the Sirhassen bird: lemon yellow" (A. E.).

The species is distributed over the Malay Peninsula, Singapore, Sumatra, Nias, Billiton, Borneo (see Salvad., *Cat. B.*, xx., p. 477).

57. *Pisorhina lempiji* (Horsf.).

Two specimens, both marked ♂, from Bunguran, one in the brown, one in the rufous plumage. The one in the brown plumage is a little larger. Its iris was brown, the bill, cere, and feet dirty white, and the claws dark grey. Wing of the rufous one, 5·65; wing of the brown one, 5·78 inches.

Mr. Sharpe kindly helped me in naming these two birds, which are inseparable from specimens from Malacca, Sumatra, Tenasserim, Borneo, etc.

58. *Spilornis pallidus* Walden.

A series in different plumages from Bunguran. They agree in colour with a number of Bornean skins before me, but they are decidedly smaller. The wings of the Bunguran measure only 11·6 to 12·1 inches. In the British Museum is a specimen from Sibn, Borneo, also collected by Mr. Everett, which is equally small, and another Bornean skin which closely approaches them. I therefore refrain at present to distinguish the Bunguran bird from *Sp. pallidus*. The genus *Spilornis* was but poorly represented in the British Museum, when Mr. Sharpe wrote the first volume of the *Catalogue of Birds* in 1874, but now, especially through the addition of the Tweeddale and Hume collections, and through recent collections from Borneo, a grand material is amassed. A recent review of the genus, which may considerably alter the previous opinions about it, is desirable, and with the help of Dr. Sharpe and the material in the Tring Museum, I hope to be able to undertake this task before long; but before a complete study of the collections I shall refrain from uttering any opinions about the species of *Spilornis*. *Sp. pallidus* is said to occur in Malacca and Borneo, and I have reasons to believe that it also inhabits Sumatra.

♀ ad. Bunguran, October 1st, 1893: "Iris golden yellow; lores, cere, and eyelids light chrome yellow, the cere tinged with green; bill plumbeous grey; legs dull chrome yellow; claws black. In the gullet a snake" (A. Everett).

59. *Accipiter virgatus* (Temm.).

Several specimens of this widespread hawk were obtained on Sirhassen and Bunguran. An immature bird, labelled "♀, October 19th, 1893, Bunguran," has the following notes on the label: "Iris yellow; bill black, base of upper bill and mandible plumbeous; cere light green; legs and feet greenish chrome yellow; claws brownish black."

60. *Geopelia striata* (L.).

One *female* from Sirhassen. (From South Tenasserim throughout the Malay Peninsula, Indo-Malayan Archipelago, and Philippines, south to Lombok, also Celebes and Amboyna.)

61. *Osmotreron fulvicollis* (Wagl.).

Several *males* from Bunguran. (From South Tenasserim to CochinChina, Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Nias, Bangka, Billiton, and Borneo.) In Borneo another quite distinct species occurs in the northern parts, *O. baramensis* (Meyer).

62. *Osmotreron vernans* (L.).

From Sirhassen and Bunguran. Identical in coloration with specimens from Malacca, Sumatra (Deli), Borneo, and the Philippines, but with the wings very long, they measuring 6 to 6·2 inches, while all specimens before me have the wing shorter, sometimes very little only, but mostly considerably so. Salvadori (*Cat. B.*, xxi., p. 62) gives the length of the wing 5·25 to 5·85 inches. Distribution: Siam and CochinChina, Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Nias, Bangka, Billiton, Java, Sumbawa, Borneo, Philippines, Sulu Island, Celebes (Salvadori, *loc.*).

63. *Butorides javanicus* (Horsf.).

One male from Bunguran. (India and Malayan Islands.)

64. *Erythra phoenicura* (Penn.).

Sirhassen.

65. *Charadrius fulvus* Gm.

Sirhassen.

66. *Charadrius squatarola* L.

Bunguran.

CONCLUSIONS.

As the foregoing list of birds shows, they belong mostly to species which are distributed over the *Malay Peninsula and Borneo*, but (judging from the present material) the ornithology is undoubtedly more *Malaccan than Bornean*, as at least five of the species, out of the sixty-six, are identical with the Malay Peninsula species, while representative forms of them inhabit Borneo; only one species (*Irtamus leucogaster*) is known from Borneo and not from the Malay Peninsula, but this bird is very widely spread (see No. 33 of my list), and not at all especially Bornean. Moreover some of the new species are more closely allied to Malaccan than to Bornean birds. The collection of birds from Sirhassen is, I should say, not complete enough to conclude much from it, but the material before me does not represent a more Bornean character than that from Bunguran.

It were probably the mammals which led Mr. Everett to the conclusion that Sirhassen was more Bornean than Bunguran, as expressed in his letter to Mr. Rothschild; but more about this will be said in the article on the mammals, which will be published in this journal.

Mr. Everett has also forwarded to the British Museum a collection of landshells from Bunguran and Sirhassen, and Mr. Edgar A. Smith was kind enough to give me a note about the geographical relationship of the landshells, as borne out by the collection; for which I am very thankful, and which I am glad to quote here, as I am well aware of the great importance of the distribution of landshells, if zoo-geographical areas are to be defined, although that importance must not be overrated, considering how easily shells may be transported in different ways from one place to another.

Mr. Edgar Smith's note runs as follows :

"The preliminary examination of the collection of landshells from the Natuna Islands obtained by Mr. A. Everett has led me to the conclusion that this part of the fauna has *very close relationship with both that of the Malay Peninsula and the island of Borneo*; indeed the affinity may be regarded as fairly equally balanced between the two. All the genera (with one exception) from the Natunas occur in both the above said localities, and three or four species also are common to all three. The Sirhassen shells do not exhibit a Bornean more than a Malayan facies, nor are the Bunguran species more Malayan than Bornean, indeed a considerable proportion of the species are common to both islands."